LAW OF VISION.

Experiments at Wesleyan University That Show That the Eye to See Any Object Must Renain at Rest-Difficulties of the Investigation-The Eye's Movements.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn , July 6 .- Prof Raymond Dodge of Wesleyan University in this city was asked a few days ago to tell to detail about the new law of vision discovered by him and his associates At the time Prof Dodge happened to be'in the midst of a critical inspection of examination papers of students of the university, and he was therefore unable to comply with request; but he referred the reporter some papers which he had recently prepared on this subject and in which he said all the desired information could be ob-

Several years ago Prof. Dodge, in association with Prof. Benno Erdmann, then of the University of Halle, Prussis, brought forward the theory that the eyes do not move regularly over a page of reading matter, but make a series of distinct pauses as they pass over each printed line. He sought to show by experiment that the eyes actually see the words only during these pauses. This new theory was discussed widely and the conclusions of the two investigators were questioned by well-known authorities both here and shroad During the past year Prof. Dodge has definitely established by experiments his theory that the eyes when in motion can distinguish nothing in any complex field of vision over which they roam.

In other words, in order to see any object at rest, the eye must remain motionless, looking at some definite part of the object for a reasonable length of time. Prof. Dodge says in the Psychological Review, describing his experiments, that if one endeavors to distinguish by mere introspection between visual data acquired during the eye movements and those of the fixation pauses, an insurmountable difficulty will be discovered, namely, all

difficulty will be discovered, namely, all self-observation of the eye movements and fixation pauses is utterly untrustworthy. He goes on to say:

"I have no confidence in my own judgment in this matter unless verified by the direct observation of an assistant or by some form or registration. The trained psychologist is unable to give a reliable account of points fixated at these stops, or even of their number, by mere self-observation. A less experienced observer is quite unable to tell whether a given eye movement was broken by a stop or not."

In the experiments carried on during the past year at Wesleyan by Prof. Dodge and his student assistants, direct observation by an assistant, the simplest and least questionable method was used. The assistant was not allowed to attempt to follow any point of the moving eyeball in its excursions, but had to fix upon some point of the lid or eyelash which was relatively at rest. In some cases it was necessary to construct an artificial fixation point independent of the eye. Without these precautions it is not impossible that even trained investigators are led into beliaving they see during eye movement. ven trained investigators are led into elieving they see during eye movement hat which is really seen during an un-

that which is really seen during an unnoticed fixation pause.

"Another source of error in the investigation of this problem," says Prof. Dodge, is the familiar difficulty of distinguishing the centrally conditioned elements of a percept from those which are peripherally conditioned. It is perhaps most widely known as the proofreader's fallacy. A striking example in a phenomena well-known to all who have worked with the tachistoscope. When a long word or purase is grasped even those parts seem to stand out clear and distinct, which in continuous exposure shows to have been so far out of the field of direct vision as to present a hopelessly indistinct blur."

present a hopelessly indistinct blur.

Prof. Dodge and Prof. Erdmann made the first experiments to determine how much of a complex field of vision could be apprehended during the uninterrupted movements of the eye, in an attempt to explain ngely rhythmic pauses of the eye in reading every page of printed matter. It was then the two pro-fessors chanced upon the observation that when the head was held perfectly still one could never catch one's own eyes moving

in a mirror.

One may watch one's eye as closely as possible, even with the aid of a concave reflector, but whether one looks from one eye to the other or from some more distant object to one's own eyes, the eyes may be seen now in one position and now in another, but never in motion. Then Prof. Dodge

says:
If one fixates the beginning of a line "If one fixates the beginning of a line on a page of reading matter the words in the middle of the line will be altogether illegible. The same will be true when the right end of the line is fixed upon, though the general character of the line is seen from both fixation points. If we look quickly from one end of the line to the other it will seem as though we saw the letters and words during the movement, but an analysis of what was seen will show that we have not seen a particle more than we saw from one fixation point or the other "If the observer takes the precaution to have some one watch his eyes he will find that what in self-observation passes for a slow movement of the eyes is in reality broken by one or more clearly defined full stops. An assistant watching the observer's eyes will be able to predict with server's eyes will be able to predict with absolute correctness when the middle absolute correctness when the middle of the line was clearly seen, and when not by the presence or absence of these full stops. If a simple letter or figure is placed between two fixation points so as to be irrecognizable from both, no eye movement is found to make it clear, which does not full stop between them. not show a full stop between them. Four or five lines, close enough together to prevent counting, may be substituted for the letter with the same result. This is more easily explicable when the lines are perpendicular to the line of movement, but the same results also obtain when they are parallel."

are parallel.

The possibility early occurred to Prof.

Dodge that the movement of the eye
might condition a momentary visional anæsthesia. This seemed to be supported by the fading of after images during eye movements and similar phenomena. This hypothesis is, however, false according to Prof. Dodge. It is rendered improbable, he says, by the perception of long streaks of light seen when the retina moves across the image of a bright point of light on a dark ground. It is disproved by the fol-

lowing experiment:

"A disk of black cardboard fourteen inches in diameter in which a circle of one-eighth inch round holes one-half inch apart had been punched close to the periphery all round was made to revolve at such a velocity that, while the light at such a velocity that, while the light from the holes fused to a bright circle when the eye was at rest, when the eye moved in the direction of the disk's rotation from one fixation point, seen through the fused circle of light, to another one inch distant, three clear-cut round holes were seen much brighter than the band of light out of which they seemed to emerge. This was only possible when the velocity of the holes was sufficient to keep their images at exactly the same spot on the images at exactly the same spot on the retina during the movement of the eye. The significant thing," adds Prof. Dodge, is that the individual round spots of light thus seen were much more intense than the fused line of light seen while the eyes were treet reet. Voither my essistant por were at rest. Neither my assistant nor laws able to detect any difference in brightness between them and the background when altogether unobstructed.

when altogether unobstructed.

Some There is strong evidence that the equalization of the stimulation of each reading pause by the fusion during eye movement to the next fixative point is a very essential condition in the elimination of fatigue reading as well as in the prevention

of error."

The second series of experiments with which Prof. Dodge and his student assistants at Wesleyan University have been engaged during the past year, relate to a quantitative study of the eye movements. With reference to obtaining an exact method

of recording the movements of the eye and accurate measurements of the angle of velocity of eye movements under normal conditions. Prof. Dodge says:

"For an adequate analysis of the complex processes involved in reading it became necessary not only to know the number of the alternating periods of movement and rest, but their time values as well. The explanation of the general failure to apprehend the period of eye movement either as breaks in visual perception or as a fusion of the field of vision, demands an accurate knowledge of their duration. Moreover, the problems of the visual perception of motion, binocular coordination, and fatigue of the eye muscles, all presuppose a knowledge of the eye movement which at present is conspicuously lacking.

To obtain these accurate measurements. Prof. Dodge was obliged to design a considerable amount of new apparatus. The experimental requirements of a satisfactory apparatus for recording eye movements, were summed up as follows by Prof. Dodge:

1. It must be capable of operating under normal conditions of binocular vision.

2. It must be capable of registering both eyes simultaneously. 3. The unit of measurement must be ten or less. 4. The registering medium may have neither momentum nor inertia while the eye must perform no extra work during registration and be subjected to no unusual conditions. 5. The apparatus should be made or can be used to record the movements of a large number of eyes, without serious or can be used to record the movements of a large number of eyes, without serious inconvenience either during or after the experiments. Prof. Dodge goes on to

None of the methods already used

experiments. Prof. Dodge goes on to say:

None of the methods already used satisfy all these requirements or even a large part of them. It is indeed doubtful if any attachment to the eye could be devised which would be satisfactory. But the qualities which are demanded of the recording medium are possessed in an eminent degree by light rays and a method of registration satisfying the above mentioned requisites is possible with comparatively simple photographic apparatus.

The general plan of the apparatus used by Prof. Dadge was as follows: A sensitive film was moved evenly in a vertical plane immediately behind a narrow horizontal silt in the plate holder of a photographic camera. The subject's eye was brought into such a position before the camera that a horizontal plane bisecting the eye through the middle of the pupil bisected the lens of the eye and passed through the horizontal silt. If the eye were held immovable while the sensitive film was exposed behind the elit, the negative presented a series of parallel lines corresponding in cross section at every point to the light and dark parts of an imaginary line drawn horizontally across the eye, bisecting the pupil. A horizontal movement of the eye while the sensitive film was moving behind the sensitive film was moving behind the sensitive film was moving behind the sensitive film during its movement. Photography of the eye movements in this simple way was open to some serious objections. An illumination of the eye capable of affecting the rapidly moving film through the small slit had to be rather brilliant, and even though the subjects experienced no discomfort it was not certain that the conditions of vision were not disturbed sufficiently to affect the eye movements. The character of the records also presented some serious obstacles. ments. The character of the records also presented some serious obstacles. The lines of demarcation between the pigmented and unpigmented portions of the although the photographs appeared fairly distinct to the naked eye it was found im-possible to read them with any accuracy

when enlarged by the telescope or cathetom-Satisfactory results were first obtained by Prof. Dodge when after many experi-ments they hit upon a plan of utilizing the eccentric surface of the cornea as a the eccentric surface of the cornea as a reflector. Instead of photographing the eye directly they photographed the movement of a bright vertical line as it was reflected from the surface of the cornea. Such lines gave clean-out records permitting considerable magnification in reading, while the amount of light needed was comparatively small.

while the amount of light needed was com-paratively small.

In discussing the eye's inability to see its own movements in a mirror, Prof. Dodge called attention to the fact that this did not hold true absolutely, except for monocular observation, and he sugests as the probable reason why in binocular observation one occasionally perceives a slight quiver, apparently the beginning or end of a move-ment, the hypothesis that the eyes do not ment, the hypothesis that the eyes do not thesis seems to be substantiated by the ence just remarked, between the duration of eye movements in different directions. Apparently the two eyes neither start their novements nor end them at the same instant

HOW ABOUT DELMARVIAT Proposed Name for a New State to Include Delaware and the Peninsula.

Delmarvia is the odd name that some perons would bestow upon a hypothetical State of the American Union A proposal to create such a State by the union of Delaware with the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland and Virginia has been often discussed, usually with considerable interest and decided approval by the people of Delaware, occasionally with qualified approval by part of the people of Maryland most directly interested, never with either interest or approval by the Eastern shore men of Virginia, and usually with unqualified disap-

proval by Virginia and Maryland. The Calverts claimed under their original grant of nearly two and three-quarter centuries ago not only the Eastern shore of Maryland, but also the whole of what is now Delaware. They failed, however, after long litigation with the Penns, to make good their title to Delaware, and the order of the English court for a partition of the Peninsula between the litigants brought about the running of the most famous boundary in American history, Mason and Dixon's line.

Menever the Eastern shore counties of Maryland have felt themselves aggrieved politically or otherwise in their relations with their neighbors of the Westernshore some Eastern shore men have talked of the advantages of union with Delaware buth was the condition of feeling on the Eastern shore about seventy years ago that the Delaware Legislature sent to the Maryland Legislature a proposal looking to a union of the Eastern shore counties with Delaware, and a resolution for a reference of the question to the people of the Eastern shore was carried through the lower house of Maryland and narrowly defeated in the Senate.

The subject was again much discussed, especially in Delaware, rather more than twenty years ago, and there has never been a time since when the question was not one of lively, if only academic interest, to Delaware. The Eastern Shore became somewhat interested in the matter again when at the election of Wellington to the Senate the historic right of that region to one of the Senators was ignored, but the discussion at that time took on no great importance.

Were the suggested union of Delaware with the rest of the peninsula brought about the resultant State would have an area of above 5,000 square miles, considerably more than double that of Delaware, and a population of nearly 430,000. The State of Maryland moved lose in population uearly 200,000, and the State of Virginia about 47,000, while Delaware would considerably more than double her population.

Rural Delaware and the peninsula counties of Maryland and Viriginia have a common English origin and a population almost exclusively native and of native ancestry. But Wilmington, which will soon include half the population of Delaware, has a large foreign element. Eastern Shore traditions, also, are more distinctly Southern and aristorate than those of Delaware, and the strong Quaker element in northern Delaware has no counterpart on the Eastern Shore.

Delaware has always been favorable to the proposed change because she has everything to gain b Whenever the Eastern shore counties of Maryland have felt themselves aggrieved

GILBERT REID GIVES IT UP. HIS ODD MISSION IN CHINA AND ITS SHIPWRECK.

> The Higher Classes Were to Be Educated by Personal Influence in the Ways of Western Civilization-Some Said That Was the Only Way-It Was a Dream, Says Mr. Reid. In the general confusion and wreck of affairs in China, the Mission among the Higher

Classes, from which its many supporters in this country hoped much, has met shipwreck, too, and its founder and leavier, the Rev. Gilbert Reid, formerly of Oswego, N. Y., despairs of its future. For more than ten years the Mission Among the Higher Classes has been the work of Mr. Reid's life. Now in his tenth annual report he is ready to give it up. He has no definite plans for the future "If our hopes, plans, and toil have ended in failure," he says, "we calmly submit."

There are many who know the ropes in China that firmly believe that of all the foreign missionaries there the Rev. Gilbert Reid, the most original of them, was alone on the right track in the efforts to civilize the Celestial Empire. Since the alites marched on Pekin to relieve the besieged embassies Mr. Reid has been known principally as the expounder of the "ethics of looting," and the apologist for the missionaries who thought it no shame in time of war to convert the goods of the enemy to their own uses. Mr. Reid himself has frankly admitted that he looted. But before the looting question arose to

trouble mission sympathizers, the Rev. Gli-bert Reid was known as a missionary with ideas of his own which he was carrying into practice with remarkable success. Nineteen years ago he went out to China as a Presbyteran worker. He thought, however, as the years went by, that the instructions from his nome office were not in conformity with the wante and oustoms of the Chinese people and he withdrew from the supervision of the Presbyterian Board and began to go it alone. A large part of his work had been with

the Chinese official and literary classes. He felt that if China was to be civilized, it must be through these people and hence he began the mission among the higher classes in China. immediately after the close of the war be-tween Japan and China. Mr. Reid had then already made the acquaintance of more than one hundred mandarins. He proceeded to extend this acquaintance and in about two years he had increased the number of his official and noble friends to more than

In that number were included nearly all the influential men in the Chinese Government. Among them were Prince Kung. Prince Ching, Earl L! Hung Chang, Imperial Tutors Weng Tung-ho and Chai-nai, Viceroys Liu Kim-yi and Chang Chi-tung and the great Manchu nobles Jung Luh and Kang-Yi. Mr. Reid went about this in a novel way for a missionary. He had a little home in Pekin and to it he invited the Chinese nobles whose acquaintance he made. Once he got them there he did not preach at them. He entertained them by telling them—he speaks Chinese easily and eloquently-of the progress made by Christian races in the arts and sciences. He explained the steam engine, the wonders of electricity and the thousand and one things that are commonplaces in Western civilization. He showed them how gradually the discoveries were made which led to these inventions; how rational they were and at solutely free from the supernatural or devilishness of any kind. He didn't attack their religion or make himself ridiculous in their eyes by trying to make them believe that Confucius, Mohammed or other good men of the East were mythical persons He simply stated the facts of Western civilization, letting his hearers work out its advantages in their own minds. Week by week he plodded on indefatigably,

stopped short here and rebuffed there till he gained access to men whom no other foreigner had succeeded in reaching, and he devised a plan for a school among the Chinese higher classes, to be called the International Institute. Its aims were to be to benefit the whole country by influencing for good the influential classes; to promote through ses greater friendliness and harmony between China and foreign countries, to show forth in a definite way the best features of Christian civilization generosity, fair dealing, uprightness and the general well being of society and so to advance enlightenment, truth and reform through mutual understanding and intercourse between men in China and the Western world. He planned to establish in Pekin, first, an international museum or exposition, second, an international library and social club with a public lecture hall and classrooms for instruction and in connection with these such literary and other work as might be deemed advisable. This plan was submitted by him permanently to the Tsung-li-Yamen and in 1897 it was formally approved by that body. The Princes and Ministers composing the board solemnly certified that Mr. Reid's "learning penetrates to fundamental principles and his heart is animated by benevolent motives, which are worthy of high praise." to show forth in a definite way the best

mental principles and he heart is adjusted by benevolent motives, which are worthy of the theoretical principles and he heart is adjusted by benevolent motives, which are worthy of the theoretical provided by benevolent motives, which are worthy of the caudility answers to the prospective producing good and not evil, we will, after the interesting of the caudility answers to the prospective producing good and not evil, we will, after the interesting of the meaning of approval. In the meaning of approval, in the meaning of approval in the meaning of the amount had already been abborithed in the amount was that from the second of the amount was that from the first of the first of the amount was that from the first of the first of the first of the

cerning China. We dreamings then on pose, dream. Our dreamings then on thing like these:

"Should Pekin remain the capital, and the "Should Pekin remain the capital, and the previous the previous continue, the previous previous that the previous continue is the previous that the previous continue is the previous continue to the previous continu

pose, dream. Our dreamings then are something like these:

Should Pekin remain the capital, and the existing Government continue, the previous plan of the International Institute may perhaps be carried out in Pekin, but, even thus, according to my present thinking, only on evidence of a determined purpose with accempanying capacity to reform and in close affiliation with educational reforms in-augurated by the Government.

Should definite reform be lacking I see no reason to waste energy and expend money to push such an idea—and perhaps such an excresence—as that of exhibiting enlightenment through the harmonious action of friendly scholars from different nations. Should all our plans appear unsuitable to some other important centre, like Shanghai. But with a change of base, new queries arise. Would it be worth while to take the strength of a lifetime, with a chance perhaps of only moderate success, to inaugurate the International Institute, with some necessary modifications, in a city like Shanghai? Soveral have advised the change, but thus far it is only another dream.

"Should the International Institute be abandoned, the funds in deposit shoul, be restored to the donors. Should the plan of the International Institute be avenued as desired. But even if the plan of an International Institute be seriously altered, contributions, in my opinion, should be refunded as desired. But even if the plan of an International Institute be seriously altered, contributions, in my opinion, should be refunded as desired, But even if the plan of an International Institute be aven used the plan of an International Institute be a seriously altered, contributions, in my opinion, should be refunded as desired, But even if the plan of an International Institute be a sundonned? Is there not still a need for some such mission, either separately, but as help to others, or in affiliation with some ecclesiastical mission? Personally, notwithstanding apparent failure, I am convinced now as before that the man of most influence should be

attention given.

"In connection with this there ever and anon rises the thought, as I watch the confusion around and feel the disgrace that the rulers of China richly merit: Would that the best men of all lands had determinedly attempted years ago, through some conspicuous and effective scheme of helpfulness, to shape the sentiments of China's leaders as a blessing to China, and for the peace of the whole world! Would that I had stood aside if my efforts have kept back the efforts of any other!"

to China, and for the poace of the whole world! Would that I had stood aside if my efforts have kept back the efforts of any other!"

In the last six months Mr. Reid has been the official interpreter for the British forces in Pekin. As to his mission and his plans for it he says: "In abeyance—that is their present state. In the last year it has not seemed advisable, or in many cases possible, to attempt any of the features either of the Mission Among the Higher Classes or of the International Institute. The door has been closed during the reign of chaos, confusion and uncertainty. To every question. How is your work getting alons?" the answer is. "Nothing is being done or even attempted.

"While our efforts in the past to help mould the sentiment of the educated classes appears to have been invain, it is at least a little solace to hear from so many Chinese an emphatic commendation of views we had urged in conversation and in pamphlet, and the regret that the governing faction had turned from them to a policy disgraceful and disastrous. The fact that there is an influential class of intelligent, well-meaning determined reformers throughout the land gives hope for the Chinese race, if not for the Manchu dynasty. Whoever would rule the country must do it through the Chinese, and it is all important that equipped men stand ready for the call. The day of opportunity may not be now, but it cannot be long in coming."

As to the solution of the Chinese problem, Mr. Reid sees only that thus far though inheritors of an ancient civilization, splendid eachings, a strong race and a commendable political system, the dominant faction in China has closed its eyes to progress, knowledge and national stability and in the bewilderment of the hour "the supreme question of the Future governance of this great people is being folded and hid away in the napkin of international suspicion." His own reflections have led him to this conclusion:

"More important than all the twelve points of the protocol of peace would have been a combine

corrupt, usurping Government of the Empress Dowager, and to declare that foreign press Dowager, and to declare that foreign and by such reforms as are conducive to the best interests of the Chinese. This means a sphere of administration for each power willing to assume the burden, and working through selected Chinese, just as Pekin has been governed for the last six months and more. It also means, as a preventive of trouble, that an international commission should sit in Pekin to supervise and harmonize the administration of all the spheres, just as an international commission now acts with reference to Pekin itself. I have noticed that but few Chinese have any sympathy with the present régime, and have no repurance to foreign direction (the Manchu rule being itself foreign), but they resent the idea of dividing the country and the people in such a way as to destroy the homogeneity of the race and the integral character of the nation.

"Our old dream of a happy, prosperous, enlightened China is one we still love to think of, but we confess to a feeling that the dream cannot be realized, and even if the Powers delay in assuming the responsibility of leadership and control, there will merely be a wearying drarging on of interminable collisions until another catastrophe occurs compelling an interference that will permit no resistance. The 400,000,000 of the yellow race need befriending, considering, saving, and those who stand at the parting of the ways and representing as so-called higher civilization, have here and now something to learn, much to give and a task to perform, calling for the friendly cooperation of the beet in the land and the best from the world."

PIRST AND LAST INDOCRAT.

the Word He Coined. The late Senator Kyle of South Dakota was educated in three States for three different professions-for a civil engineer in Illinois, for a lawyer in Ohio, of which State he was a native, and for a clergyman in Pennsylvania.

When elected to the United States Senate from South Dakota in 1891 he owed his uccess to a fusion between Populists and Democrats. On the first ballot, Dr. Kyle, who was a member of the Legislature, did not receive a single vote from his associates and after the thirteenth ballot the few supporters he had had on every ballot after the second deserted him for other candidates. It was not until the thirty-ninth bailot that the hopelessness of other candidates made possible the choice of Dr. Kyle and his name was agreed to as a

requirements of the Congressional Direc-tory to supply a political designation for the new Senator a serious difficulty was en-countered. He was not a Populist and Populist votes did not elect him. He was not a Democrat but Democratic votes in the

From the London Tit-Bits.

The following is related of an auctioneer who was provokingly annoyed, while in the exercise of his profession, by the ludicrous bids of a fellow whose sole object seemed to be to make sport for the buyers, rather than himself to buy. At length, enraged beyond endurance, the knight of the hammer, looking around the room for a champion to avenge his wrongs, fixed his eyes upon a biped of huge dimensions, a very monarch in strength, and cried out:

"Marlow, what shall I give you to put that fellow out?"

"Done! Done! You shall have it."

Assuming the ferocious, knitting his brows, spreading his nostrils like a lion's, and putting on the wolf all over his head and shoulders old Marlow strode off to the aggressor and seizing the terrified wretch by the collar, said to him in a whisper that was heard all over the room:

My good friend, you go out with me and I'll give you half the noney."

"Done! Done!" cried the fellow.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" shouted the audience. The auctioneer had the good sense to join the laugh, and coolly handed over the sovereign.

eign.

Bore Fourteen Children in Nine Tears.

From the Atlanta Constitution. WASHINGTON, Ga. June 28. Wilkes county comes forward with the most prolific mother of the new century. Her name is Peggy Watkins, a negress who lives about fourteen miles west of Washington on the plantation miles west of Washington on the plantation of D. C. Hill. She was married when 17 years of age and is now 26 years old and during the nine years that she has been married has given birth to fourteen children. The negress has had twins only once, but on Thursday last she gave birth to five children. They were all dead when born, but the mother is doing well.

that this is possible just in proportion to the PLEADED FOR MRS. SURRATT A DRAMATIC EPISODS OF THE TRAGEDY OF LINCOLN'S DEATH.

> John P. Brophy's Story of How He Became Convinced of the Weman's Innecence and Tried to Get Hera Reprieve—Mrs. Douglas's Part in the Effort—Some After Events. John P. Brophy, clerk of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, had a dramatic experience in connection with the assas-sination of President Lincoln, At the time he was an instructor in St Aloysius's College Washington

After the conviction of Mary E. Surratt for complicity in the murder, Weichman, who boarded in her house and was the chief witness against her, came to him and said that in spite of all he had sworn to, he thoroughly believed Mrs Surratt was innocent of all knowledge of the plot against the Presi dent until after its actual consummation Mr Brophy deemed Welchman's statement so important that he reduced it to writing and sent it to President Johnson as at least worthy of investigation. To his communication he got no reply, but

on the night before the execution he receive ! from the War Department a permit to visit Mrs Surratt in the arsenal, where, with the three other condemned prisoners, she was confined. Mr. Brophy had not asked for any such permit, and he has always supposed that Mrs. Surratt heard of his action in her behalf and herself made the request that he be allowed to see her. Mr Brophy went to the arsenal. Mrs

Surratt asked him to undertake at some Burratt asked him to undertake at some future time, when the passions of the war were cooled, the task of clearing her name of the crime for which she then stood condemned and of which she earnestly protested her innocence. This Mr. Brophy promised to do. After leaving her he went to see Lewis Payne Powell, known throughout the conspiracy as Lewis Payne. Powell, who was the son of a Florida clergyman, was, after Booth, the fiercest and most blood-thirsty of all the conspirators. He retained to the last the stoical cynicism which he had shown from the first. In this mood Mr. Brophy found him a few hours before he was hanged.

Brophy found him a few hours before he was hanged.

To his own impending fate he told Mr. Brophy he was utterly indifferent. He had played his part in the tragedy and was ready to take the consequences of an act which he in no way regretted.

But when he spoke of Mrs. Surratt all trace of affectation disappeared. That woman, he protested by all that he held most sacred, was as innocent of the plot against Mr. Lincoln as the child unborn. Powell's manner was so earnest and so convincing that it made a profound impression upon Mr. Brophy.

It was now about 9 o'clock in the morning.

It was now about 9 o'clock in the morning. It was now about 9 o'clock in the morning. The execution was to take place between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Mr. Brophy from Powell's cell, hurried straight to Gen. Hartranft, afterward Governor of Pennsylvania, and then the Provost Marshal General in having full charge of the execution. He earnestly besought Gen. Hartranft to go to Powell and hear what he had to say. This Gen. Hartranft did, and came back impressed quite as Mr. Brophy had been:

"I will furnish you an army conveyance and swift horses," he said. "Take it and drive like mad to the White House and give the President this note. I will delay the execution until the last mement or until I hear from you definitely and positively what the President's answer is.

The note was a strong plea for a reprieve or Mr. Surrett With trip his nocket Mr.

execution until the last mement or until I hear from you definitely and positively what the President's answer is.

The note was a strong plea for a reprieve for Mrs Surratt. With it in his pocket Mr. Brophy drove on a gallop to the White House. Here, about the first person he saw was Miss Anna Surratt, daughter of the condemned woman, who for hours had been at the Executive Mansion trying to get access to the President to plead for her mother's life.

Two men barred the way to all who wished to get at President Johnson, These were Preston King and Gen, James Lane. President Johnson was suspected of having a vacillating nature and those who believed that justice had been done in the conviction of the conspirators did not want an appeal to the weak side of the President's character to succeed.

Mr. Brophy tried to get past the guards, but tried in vain. He tried to get Gen. Hortrant's pate sent in to the President.

In that also he failed. After nearly an hour's delay he was no nearer doing his errand of life and death than when he first arrived. His own half-distracted frame of mind was intensified by the frantic entreaties of Miss Surratt, who, sobbing and choking with grief, was clinging to him and begging him to do something.

But what could he do? In every avenue that led toward the President there was a gleaming bayonet and behind the bayonet the stern bronzed face of a soldier. Mr. Brophy was at the verse of despair when suddenly dine carriage came dashing up to the White House entrance and out of it hurried a richly dressed and strikingly handsome woman, the beautiful Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, wife of Lincoln's old-time rival out in Illi-

of Lincoln's old-time rival out in Illi-

bayonets and they lowered almost in homing before her.

The civilian guards beyond the bayonets tried to stop her, but she swept them scornfully aside with an imperious gesture. What no one else in all that crucial forence could do was precisely the thing which Mrs. Douglas did. She got to the President.

But there her triumph ceased. She entered the room with her face flushed with energy and hope. She came out of it with bitter, hopeless disappointment in her every feature and every movement. She looked at the convulsed, tear-stained face of the young girl whose mother's life was trembling in the balance and could only shake her head.

ling in the balance are head.

"Oh don't give up so!" sobbed Miss Surratt
Den'il Den'tl Oh, do go to him again,
He won't refuse you. He can't. Do go to Two don't give up sot's obbed Miss Surratt

"On don't give up sot's obbed Miss Surratt

"Thon'd Don't! Oh, do go to him again."

"Show lim Gen. Hartranft's note again, cried Mr Braub." Ask him if he got the statement I sent him of Welchman's confession to me. Make another appeal to him. Mrs. Douglas."

"I will. said the spirited woman. "I will it is of little use, though. I feel that it so of little use, though. I feel that it is of little use, though. I feel that it is of little use, though. I feel that it so of little use, though. I feel that it is of little use, though. I feel that it is of little use, though. I feel that it is of little use, though. I feel that it is of little use, though. I feel that it is of little use, though. I feel that it is of little use, though it is of little use. There was a little was of little use. There was it is vaciliation in Johnson now. He firmly and positively refused to intervene. The statement of Welchman, he said, had come to him. It was wholly without weight. With this reply wis positively refused to intervene. The statement of Welchman, he said, had come to him. It was wholly without weight. With this reply mrs Douglas came bad, had come to him. It was wholly without weight. With this reply mrs Douglas came bad, had come to him. It was wholly without weight. With this reply mrs Douglas came bad, had come to him. It was a mad gallop through the west of the grave and the door Miss Surratt and Mr. Brophy got and while she lives."

"We have done what we coulc had again there was a mad gallop through the west of the grave was close at hand. The order of the port of the grave was close at hand. The order of the grave was close at hand. The other with the mental where lincoins surder was to be avenaged.

The crowd that surged around the entire was provided the weight of the grave was close at hand. The other was a clattering of horses' hoofs, and when Mr. Brophy turned in the grave had the provided the weight of the grave was close at hand. The other was a clattering of hore

more a carriage came dashing up to the rescue

There was a cluttering of horses' hoofs, and when Mr. Brophy turned in the direction from which it came he saw a guard of cavalry galloping on each side of a swiftly approaching carriage, in which appeared the handsome, soldierly face of Gen. Hancock, then the General in command at Washington. The General saw the confusion about Brophy's carriage, recognized the army vehicle and saw the tear-stained, distracted face of a woman.

and saw the tear-stained, distracted face of a woman.

He brought his cavalcade to an instant halt. Then he left his own carriage, walked to that of Miss Surratt, and, hat in hand and with the chivalrous dignity which sat so well upon him, asked what he trouble was and what he could do. Mr. Brophy briefly explained that it was Miss Surratt trying to speak to her mather once more on earth. The soldier's face flushed and Mr. Brophy is sure there was something very like tears in his eyes as he grasped the pathetic situation.

is sure there was something very like tears in his eyes as he grasped the pathetic situation.

"Poor child!" he said gently, and then beckoned an officer to him and gave to him an order. Then he returned to his own carriage and the squadron of cavalry formed about both carriages. A lane through the crowd was quickly cut and Miss Surratt reached the arsenal and her mother's side in time to bid her a last good-by.

After the execution Miss Surratt went to live with Mr. and Mrs. Brophy, and was married from their house some years afterward.

When Gen. Hancock was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency

when Gen. Hancock was a candidate for the presidency of the presidency many Scuthern delegates opposed him, believing that he had been harsh in his measures in reference to Mrs. Surratt. Mr. Brophy went to Gen. Hancock's friends here and volunteered to make a statement of the General's action above related as well as of the fast that on the morning of the execution

the General had posted a mou man on every block between and the White House with ord and the White House with orders to bear
reprieve, in case one came for Mrs. Surra
in relays and at top speed to Gen. Hartran
With the publication of this stateme
Bouthern opposition to Gen. Hancock cease
Mrs. Surratt was a Catholic and when Ge
Larranft ran for Governor of Description Mrs. Surratt was a Catholic and when Cer Hardranft ran for Governor of Pennsylvanis the fact that he was the Provost Marshi General in Washington at the time of the execution was used in an effort to unite Catholic opposition to him. Mr. Brophy was on lecturing tour in Pennsylvania at the tim and his narration of the incident of the not to President Johnson and the delayed execution did much to break down this particular scheme on the part of the General's opponents. A curious climax to the story of that tragimorning in Washington is the fact that Preton King, one of the men who headed of those who would have pleaded with the President for Mrs. Surratt, committed suicide billing his pockets full of shot and jumping of a North River ferryboat in New York, whithe other, Gen. Lane, committed suicide billowing out his brains somewhere in a Western State.

Harvesting Machinery and Binding Twins Pouring Into the State.

LINCOLN. Neb., July 8.—Crop experts may err and interested producers may wilfully underestimate, but there is one index of the size of the wheat output that is considered to be almost infallible. That is the binder twine trade

And that index points this year to the sarvesting of the greatest crop in the history of the State. Much has been printed about the straits in which farmers have found themselves owing to the scarcity of help, but ever hey have not been worried as the machinery men have been over the difficulty of getting cars enough to ship into the State the necessary machines and the twine that their order

For three days in the past week great mountains of binding twine, with foothills and rolling prairies of bright-colored reapers and mowers have filled the immense platforms of the freight houses, and every train

in from the East brings still more. The Burlington system gridirons the State, and as Lincoln is the centre of that system it has naturally become the headquarter for the machinery and carriage trade of the State. For three weeks, from the beginning of the harvesting season, orders have been pouring in by telegraph, telephone and mail. All ordinary stocks were soon exhausted and then began the scramble for cars. month ago binding twine was scarce, but the supply has now almost caught up with he demand. One dealer whose usual sales are a million pounds has contracts for more than double that amount At wholesale the twine costs eight and a half cents, but

Up to last Sunday there had been nine days of unremitting heat in which the ther-mometer reached 102 degrees almost every day. Accompanying it was a hot wind from the south that came perilously near wiping out the oat crop entirely, but came too late to affect the wheat. The bountiful rains of the spring furnished well springs of moisture for the corn and it has not yet been injured. In the cattle country, in the region once known as the drought section, the past week has seen bountiful raips. Hay is plenty and the grass rich and green.

Out in Saline county wheat will go from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. The straw is short, but the heads are so heavy that they bend over like boughs laden with ripened fruit.

The carriage trade is just now inactive. but dealers are preparing for the liveliest trade they have ever known. Experience has taught them that with a big wheat crop at good prices the farmers are liberal buyers carriages. Formerly the agricultural trade consisted almost entirely of road wagons buckboards and ordinary buggies. prosperity has come an improvement in taste and higher grade goods are in demand. Rubber-tired vehicles find a steady sale, and pneumatic-tired, steel-spoked road wagons are rapidly coming into favor. These can be readily used the greater part of the year. on Nebraska roads, so solid is the prairie sod and so quickly is moisture absorbed.

THE STUBBORN COMPANY COOK.

"Where we were camped one spell in front f Petersburg," said a Civil War veteran, there was one gun on the other side that seemed to have a line on our company street. "As a general thing the shells would go over us to the rear; but once in a while one would burst over the street, and now and then we'd get one touching the ground. And with the conditions as they were, when a shell actually stirred up the dust in the street like that it almost struck very close to one particular spot, that being at the inner end of the street and on the cook tent's side.

"That used to disturb us considerable, because we didn't know but what some day a shell might come along through there and carry off our dinner; and we tried to get the ook to shift the fire a little, ten feet or so, so t wouldn't be in so much danger; but he was stubborn cuss, and he wouldn't.

Two Cents Saved in a \$12,000,000 Deal.

CLEVELAND. Jure 30.—There will arrive in Toledo in the morning an object lesson in the precept "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." It will be a check for \$12,000,000 drawn yesterday, but dated to-morrow, July 1, to save the two-cent revenue stamp that would have been required had the check borne a date of one business day earlier.

The check is in payment for the assets, franchises and everything else of the Toledo Traction Company. The Everett-Moore syndicate of Cleveland bought the Toledo from the Armour interests, Norman B. Ream of Chicago and the other former owners of the company. The deal was consummated some two weeks ago in New York by Henry A. Everett, E. W. Moore and their associates, known as the Everett-Moore syndicate From the Chicago Record-Revald.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WINDPALL, Ind., June 28.—This morning the residence of Mrs. Rachel Brankle was struck by lightning the bolt entering a bedroom where Frank Brankle, her son, was sleeping, tearing the bedpost, rail and slats into aplinters and setting the bedclothing on fire. Young Brankle, shocked and unable to move, was saved from death by the feather bed he was sleeping on.

BRITAIN'S NEW NAVAL BASE PLANS FOR PORTIFYING MARQUISE IN NEW POUNDLAND. Young Fishermen to Be Trained for the Naval serve—Strategic Importance of the Sta-

tion-French Interests Affected-England's Renewed Attention to Newfoundland. Quesco, July 6.-Information has been received here that Great Britain has fully lecided to establish a naval station in Newfoundland for the training of young fisher. men for the British Navy and for the better protection of her interests in North American waters. The third class cruiser Calypso, 2,770 tons, has been selected by the Admiralty for special service as a stationary drill ship and will be stationed in Placentia Bay on the south side of the Island, at a place called Marquise.

The gradual conversion of Marquise into a great naval stronghold is only a matter of time and money. The place is destined to become the rendezvous for a large British squadron and the new scheme of Imperial defence provides a liberal estimate for its main. tenance. A graving dock for the repair of warships will be built, a force of artificer will be stationed there and while the machine shops in St. Johns will probably suffice for present purposes, the erection of others Marquise must follow before long, and the establishment of such a plant would necessitate the port being garrisoned.

It will serve another important purpose in that it will be made a coaling station. As present there is no fortified fort save Hallfax in the British Atlantic provinces and there immense stocks are stored. Sydnen it is true, is the place where the coal is mired and there it is easy to procure stocks in summer; but for the winter months it is lebound. Placentia Bay contains many slendid harbors and is never blocked with ice flore Marquise is situated on a splendid haver, forming part of Placentla Sound and en closed between beetling hills, which rie steeply on every side. There is ample ar a o accommodate a large fleet and a narr w channel which could easily be defended against hostile cruisers by a submarine to pedo scheme. It is capable of being converted into a magnificent naval stronghold where a squadron could ride and merch steamers seek protection. It lies aim on the railway line, which connects with

steamers seek protection. It lies aims to nothe railway line, which connects while every part of the island.

The strategic importance of the new station is illustrated by the fact that the bar one is out upon the Grand Banks of Newfoundial is and thence upon the North Ahanta. The squadron stationed there could domine a vast sweep of ocean, and control the waterborne commerce of Canada by way of the St. Lawrence to the westward. In fact the present scheme includes a plan for the virtual policing of the North Atlantic Ocean in the interest of British connected Shipping near the British coast would obtain two day, protection from the naval solid a clining west of Land's End. The patrol operating off Cape Race would afford another two days safety, and would then turn freighters over to the squadron off Halifax, to guard them to their destination. The only undefended portion of the route would it had be the one thousand miles of mid ocean, and big cruisers of the Powerful type would assist considerably in reducing the dangers associated with its crossing. At present there is no protection whatever for shipping on the Cape Race route, and it is admitted that a hostile cruiser or two lying off the south coast of Newfoundland could be up indefinitely the whole shipping of Canada.

The importance to Canada as well as to England of the new naval base in Newfoundland has been brought to the attention of the Dominion Government as a reason why special care should be taken to avoid alienating the sympathy of the island colony and why the Canadian Government should withdraw its opposition to the ratification of the Bond-Blaine Convention so very much desired by the Newfoundland naval station clearly points to the possibility of early trouble between England and France, and the well determined intention of the Bond-Blaine Convention so very much desired by the Newfoundland naval station of the Powershadowing all else, the establishment of the Newfoundland naval station of the Powershadowing all else, the establishment of the

of Placentia Bay, and is within easy striking distance of Marquise. From Marquise to the Miquelon capital is but eighty miles, and as the latter port is undefended it could make no resistance, even to a ship of the Calypsotype. The capture of St. Pierre would be one of the greatest strategic features of a war between France and England, since it would deprive the former of her only base of supply for coal in North American waters, cripule her cruisers and make Britain the undisputed master in those waters.

Of course the French Government is not blind to the danger, and a short time ago, the French flagship on the North American station visited Placentia Bay, where Commodore Henrique and his staff landed as Marquise and inspected the situation of the proposed British station. They made a tour of the surrounding country and their launches sounded in the offing until they must have a good knowledge of the port.

At St. Pierre, too, they have made preparations for defence. The authorities have accumulated a large stock of military munitions there, and an effort has been made to enforce conscription among the adult males and drill them as a town guard. But as they are nearly all fishermen, who for seven or eight months of the year are away on the Grand Banks, the scheme is not very successful.

The new naval reserve movement is being very well received in Newfoundland, of whose total population of 200,000, fully one-third are directly engaged in the fisheries, and of these the Admiralty calculates to enroll in the reserve 5,000 young men. These fisherfolk are of a higher type of seafarers than the British naval recruits, for they learn their trade in the school of experience, constantly facing the most trying conditions of weather and coast line. The most iberal terms have been offered to fishermen to induce them to join the reserve, and as an additional incentive it has been arranged that their drills shall take place in winter, so as not to interfere with the require fishing operations of the summer.

Newfoundlan Newfoundland is the only colony to which the naval reserve has been extended. In Admiralty objected to Canada's being is cluded, because there was too great an intercourse between the Maritime Province and the Eastern States, and there was the greatest danger that the Canadian reservision as soon as trained would cross the borde and avail themselves of the better term which Uncle Sam offers for men to crew his warships.

which Uncle Sam offers for then to crew his warships.

The increased strategic importance given to Newfoundland by this movement causes great satisfaction in the island, where it is hoped that it may prove a powerful lever to secure for the population that consideration which has so long been withheld by the Imperial authorities, as well in the French shore difficulty and the Bond-Blaine convention matter, as in many other affairs.

Georgia's Giant Sycamore Tree. From the Atlanta Constitution. Dougherty county now lars claim to t

champion big tree of Georgia. It was discovered several weeks ago by employees the Red Cypress Lumber Company, who were engaged in cutting timber. It rears its head from sinid a thick swamp where hardwood trees abound, and to this is due fact that it was not discovered some This giant of the swamp is a sycamore It is on a little knoll, and except to seasons where great deal of rain has fallen his trunk is not reached by water. A foot from the grant ! reached by water. A foot from the ground its trunk is forty-four feet in circumference, for twenty feet a ground and symmetrical, but at that point it branches into four sections, any one of which would make a giant tree if standing alone. The four arms of the big sycamore do not spread out as would see a natural, but reach skyward, almost perpendicularly. The tree is pronounced by all who have seen it a curiosity and places. In the shade, all the known trees is Georgia.

Candy Kisses 5 Cents; the Real Thiar St.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean

From the Chicago Inter-Gream.

Findlay, Ohio, June 22—A row of maident, dressed saucily and pretty as an area idea, dressed saucily and pretty as an area idea, ideal, stood before a tent at the interaction of the First Presbyterian Church last night in great, large letters, posted over their heads, appeared this legend.

"Kissing booth, a kiss for five cents. Young and old men spent nickels like drunken sailors, but when they got inside each was handed a candy kiss.

A general kick was made, and in a few minutes another sign went up. It read. The real thing \$1.

Not a man was willing to put up this Panamerican price for the osculatory exercises and the treasury was not nagmented. One rentional members said to-day that it was madness to display the Tool thing sign and the pretty girls who could not reading \$1 for a smack have a poor idea of the young men of the town.